BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS-THE GOVERNOR TO EMPLOY AN ARMED POLICE—CLAIMS AGAINST THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT POSTPONED TO THE NEXT SESSION-QUO WARRANTO OF M'KIN-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 25. -In the Senate, the Savannah and Charleston Railroad bill was passed and sent to the House.

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace passed the second reading.

The resolution postponing the consideration of all claims against the State, originating during the provisional government, to the next regular session, was adopted.

The bill renewing the charter of the old Port Ferry was passed and sent to the House. The Senate then went into executive ses-

IN THE House, the bill to incorporate the Wilson's Bridge Company, was passed and

sent to the Senate. The bill to amend the act to erganize the Educational Department was passed. ▲ A bill was introduced to provide a messenger

for the Supreme Court; also, a bill defining the rights of married women. Tomlinson offered a resolution to adjourn on the fifteenth of February, which was made the

special order for the tenth of February. Purvis reported favorably on the bill to renew the charter of the Charleston Ancient Artillery Society. The report was made the spe-

cial order for one o'clock to-morrow.

The quo warranto case, in which McKinlay contests the right of Mr. Trescot to continue in the office of Register of Mesne Conveyance, will be argued before the Supreme Court to morrow. Edward McCrady, Jr., and W. H. Trescot, Esqs., for respondents, and Attorney-General Chamberlain contra.

WASHINGTON.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT-MRS. LINCOLN A BEG-GAR-IS OR IS NOT GEORGIA A STATE ? WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Colonel Robert C.

Buchanan, of the First Infantry, and Colonel Alven C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, have been assigned to duty under their brevet rank as major-generals. The amendment to the House bill repealing

the Tenure-of-office act, provides that Cabinet officers may be removed during recess, and other officers suspended at the President's dis-

An autograph petition from Mrs. Lincoln asking for a pension was presented to the Senate to-day.

Several editors here, on account of the meeting of the Direct Trade Convention at Knoxville, February 10, desire a postponement of the meeting of the Southern Press Association at Mobile.

General Schofield will appear before the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow in reference to Virginia affairs.

The Senate Judiciary Committee report adversely to seating Senator Hill, of Georgia, because, among other reasons, the Georgia Legislature is composed of ineligible members. Trumbull's minority report favors seating Hill because he is unobjectionable and of present disorder or lawlessness, and that so Congress has recognized Georgia as a State.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL-POSTPONED-A COM-MITTEE OF SEVEN TO EXAMINE ELECTION IBBEQULARITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA - DEATH WASHINGTON, January 25 .- IN THE SENATE,

Edmunds in reporting amendments to the dence which justifies me in asserting or be-House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

After a struggle for the precedence of business Sherman's currency bill was postponed by a vote of 21 to 30, and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and discussed to adjourn-

IN THE HOUSE, among the bills introduced under the regular call were a bill appointing a committee of seven to investigate election irregularities in South Carolina; a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Savannah River; a bill, by Corley, for the better protection of loyal men in the South; a bill, by Prince, of Georgia, to incorporate a Southern Express Company; several railroad bills, and several bills for the removal of political disabil-

The suffrage amendments were postponed to Wednesday.

The Denver Railroad bill was then resumed. and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which is equivalent to killing it. Adjourned.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Four soldiers were assassinated in Havana on Sunday, and great unersiness exists in that

Robbers attacked the house of ex-Sheriff Reuben King, of Robeson County, N. C., on Saturday last, and mortally wounded King and S. E. Ward. The robbers escaped.

The military have removed 729 civil officers in Virginia, leaving 3000 yet to be removed. The offices range in value from \$700 to \$6000

THE MERCHANTS OF NEWBERRY. - The New-

berry Herald, in its last issue, says: We invite the reader's attention to a well written and very interesting letter on first page from the correspondent of The Charleston Dally News, "Bird's-Eye," who passed through our town "on the wing." For so rapid a survey of our town and district, his data is generally correct, and his sentences varied, well-woven and complimentary. He gives Newberry a good position in the commercial picture—fixes but few if any dark shadows, and draws out many high-lights. His statistics are received. We invite the reader's attention to a well picture—bxes but few it any dark shadows, and draws out many high-lights. His statistics are possibly a little at fault, yet his letter is vigorous, truthful, perspicuous. To his flattering notice of our humble selves we shall strive to be worthy. Hoping that The News will ever sustain its position as the duly news-paper of the State, and that the mer-News-paper of the State, and that the merchants of Charleston and Nowberry may grow to know each other better in the near future, in all the varied business of 'change and mart, we shall now proceed to complete the mercantile list of our town, a portion of the leading firms having been accidently omitted by the correspondent: R. Stewart & Co., M. Barre & Son, Abrams, Grifha & Hurgrove, W. T. Wright, Wilson & Paysinger, W. T. Tarrant, L. R. Marshall, R. H. Marshall, Wicker & Wilson, M. Bowers, M. Buzhardt, J. J. Amick, W. H. Jones, and others.

-The New York Mail, in speaking of the musical jubilee proposed by Mr. Gitmore, says: "It would seem especially desirable, in view of the nature of the festival, that the prominent cities of the South should be representet at this grand national celebration of peace. No more beautiful exchange of the 'olive branch' could be made than for Bosica to entertain with her spiendid and unfailing hospitality the musical sons and daughters of the South, while the latter unite their voices in harmonious and harmonizing strains. All success to the noble, nationalizing, refining and Christianizing enterprise of 'the Hub.' "

judgment of the privy council, it is obligatory on the lowest evangelical to wear the vestoments, and to consecrate with his back to the ments, and to consecrate with his back to the plough and harmonizing strains. All success to the noble, nationalizing, refining and can majore much more economically, belians an endless supply of self-devotion and all kinds of self-abnegation; his faith in the principles for which he has sacrificed everything and suffered everything and country, we have a better soil to begin with and can majore much more economically, belians an endless supply of self-devotion and all kinds of self-abnegation; his faith in the principles for which he has sacrificed everything and suffered everything and cumming the propose to raise a fund of the privice in the privice and suffered everything and cumming the propose to raise a fund of the privice in the privile in the

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Credit of the State-A Bright Prospect-The Contested Election-A New Magistrate-The Insurance Companies -The Legislature.

[FROM OWR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24.-Mr. Kimpton the financial agent of the State at New York, has arrived here. He makes a very favorable report as to the steady appreciation of South Carolina bonds and stocks in the New York market, and says that the State can obtain as much money as she requires at reasonable rates of interest. 1 learn also from the best authority that, notwithstanding the issue of a million and a half of bonds to meet the liabili-

creased, while not a bond has been sold. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature to fund the interest on the State debt due in July and on the first of January. An offer was made from Charleston to lead the money necessary to pay the interest, but so high a rate of interest was asked for that the offer could not be accepted.

The collection of taxes now depends upon the industry of the assessors in the various counties. It is generally believed that at least a million and a half dollars will be collected this

Mr. Corbin's bill to confirm and validate the recent election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston will probably be introduced in the Senate to-morrow. It will be in the usual form, validating the election, any illegalities or informalities to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tae Governor has appointed Mr. James M. Morrison magistrate, in the place of Mr. Axson, deceased. Mr. Morrison's application was endorsed by Mayor Clark, Alderman Geddings, and a number of other officials and citizens of

Among the Charlestonians here I observe Mr. W. B. Heriot, who is seeking some modification of the bill to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in the State. His views have been laid before Senator Corbin, Comptroller-General Neagle and others, and seem to meet with much atten-

The Legislature has work enough before it at the present time to occupy it to the first of March or later, unless the two houses have longer sessions or sit twice a day. An old member of former Legislatures says the House sat only twelve or fifteen hours the whole of last week, whereas in former sessions the House frequently sat twelve hours a day.

THE VISIT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN TO ABBEVILLE

TO THE EDITOR O. THE NEWS. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22 .- I have read with great surprise in THE NEWS of this date, the statements of your Columbia correspondent in reference to my recent visit to Abbeville. While I am sure your correspondent did not intend to misrepresent the case, I am still compelled to say that nearly all he has stated of my visit to Abbeville is drawn from his own imagination, and not from statements or expressions of mine. What I did say, and what I take pleasure in saying now, is that personally I was treated with entire civility and kindness; that I myself saw no evidences far as words go, the recent outrages in that county are condemned by those with whom I conversed. But my opportunities were not sufficient to warrant me in making any such general and confident observations as are attributed to me by your correspondent. I should rejoice to believe that all that I am ated as saying of the people of Abbe-Very respectfully, lieving it. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS ABROAD.

The Defection of the Marquis of Bute from the Established Church-Its Moral Effect-The Spirit of the Ritual-

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of January 9:

I am inclined to think that the real sensation I am inclined to think that the real sensati n of the week has been the news that the Marquis of Bute has turned Papist. This young man, just come of age, with three hundred thousand pounds a year and a peerage, has gone over to Rome. The Times has a leader a column long to prove that it is a matter of no consequence. The Marquis of Bute is no more than any other young man, and his three hundred thousand a year of no more account than any other similar income. It is only one vote in the Lords. That is so; but for all that the fact is serious and annoting. for all that the fact is serious and annoying. It sets every young peer, every young man to asking, "What made him do it?" and it is ovident that the Times would much rather he had followed the example of the Marquis of Hastings. When a thoughtful young noble-man, of illustricus family, wide connections, and almost fabulous wealth, goes over at this period of Ritualistic and disestablishing excitement, it is a very serious matter indeed, It will influence many who are now wavering and uncertain.

Forty years ago there was one Catholic priest Forty years ago there was one Catholic priest in England who had been a clergyman of the Established Church—the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. Now there are forty such priests in this archdiocese of Westminster, and about two hundred in the country. Lay converts are probably in proportion. The returns the last year in the metropolis are 2200, and the con—or per—verts are mostly from the upper and middle ranks of society. The Ritualist papers, anticipating the recent decision against lighted candles and kneeling during consecration, have been for weeks denouncing secession to Rome; but the Gorham decision, which was to Rome: but the Gorham decision, which was that a clergyman of the church need not be-lieve in Baptismal Regeneration, sent over hundreds; the Colenso difficulty has sent over hundreds; the Colenso dimetary has sent of hundreds more. What then is likely to happen when the Queen in Council decides that an act of Parliament, passed three centuries ago, binds the church not only in doctrine, but down to the minutest ceremony, and that this act is to be interpreted, not by bishops or occlosiastical courts, but by three or four dissenting or infield lawyers?

siastical courts, but by three or four dissenting or infidel lawyers?

Wheth ir more or less are driven over to Rome, one thing seems certain. Clergymen openly admit that the disestablishment of the church is at hand, and many of them are ready to say of State control, with Dr. Pasey. "Believing, I rejuce to see the curse removed." The first result of this would be to divide the actual establishment into four or five different and warring sects. It is only the State control that row keeps them nominally cogether. In belief they are now far as the poles as under. The State policy is to have the utmost uniformity in ceremony, as to permit the utmost latitude in belief. You may interpret creeds or articles as you please, tollow Pusey or Colenso, but you shall not light a candle as long as you can see to read the service, or kneet when the Rubric says stand, or put water in the wine, under pain of indictment and imprisonment.

But it is not Ritualists alone who are affected But it is not Ritualists alone who are an ected by the late decision. They can for the most part evade it. It does not touch doctrine. By durkening their chancels they can lawfully light their candles. They can bow very low without kneeling. They can put water in the wine in the vestry. They need not incerse persons or things, but burn as much as they like promiscuously. On the other hand, by the judgment of the privy council, it is obligatory on the lowest evangelical to wear the vest-

THE FUTURE OF OUR SEA-COAST.

THE CULTIVATION OF LONG COTTON.

Men who have made Fortunes on the Coast-The Effects of Emancipation-How to use the Hoe and Plough-Can Money be made by Cultivating Long Cotton.

I regret that in these letters upon the "Future of the Coast of South Carolina," I should be compelled to introduce the names of gentlemen who are far from courting publicity; but it is my purpose to prove my positions by facts, and I cannot do this without giving

ties of the State, the floating debt has not inseventy-five cents a pound, or four hundred and fifty dollars to the hand.

Mr. William B. Means was, if anything, more successful as a planter than General Elliott. Mr. John J. T. Pope, of St. Helena, raised as bushels of corn to the acre. Here we have

Mr. William A. Morecock, of Port Royal, if I am not mistaken, also reached this high figure. Mr. James B. Seabrook, on a cast-away land at Hilton Head, made surprisingly large crops of cotton, whilst his corn cribs were always full and his cattle always fat. His crop of 1861 was appraised by experienced assessors

The Pocotaligo planters were second to none. Among them we may mention Mr. Daniel Heyward, one of our most practical planters of rice and cotton. Mr. James Gregorie and Mr. William Martin were also among the most

Now, how was their success secured? We answer, as a planter's is:—Not by superior work alone, for some of our nicest workers make small crops. It was by judicious tilth and high manuring, and by being always in time. The manuring and moving off at the right time, together with judgment in doing or not doing, made the difference. But it may be said the Captain William Seabrook amassed the most of his wealth. Micah Jenkins, the older grand uncle, I think, of General Micah Jenkins, began with one negro after the Revolutionary War. He lived, if I mistake not, in great comfort, if not elegance, and died a man of large fortune.

a very rich man. Captain William Pope began with a handsome property, but he increased it ten-fold. Mr. Ephraim Baynard began with his Rabbit Point place, and not over twenty hands. He was worth about a million of dol-lars before the war. Mr. William E. Baynard began with about the same means, lived in great comfort, and died a man of large wealth. Mr. W. G. Baynard began with very slender mr. W. G. Barnatt began with very steader means. He died a man of ample fortune. So did Mr. Ephraim Seabrook, Sr. Mr. Robert did Mr. Ephraim Seabrook, Sr. Mr. Robert Means began without large means. He died the possessor of a large and valur ble property. Mr. Samuel Reid began with nothing. He died with a fine fortune. Mr. Burrell Sanders began with nothing, but he was a man of large

It may be said these fortunes were made whilst the soil was fresh. Doubtless. Some of these, however, we take it, did not exceed some of the most recent crops cited. These men had slaves. Granted. Slaves are not, however, divinities. What they gave was work. And an inferier amount of work, with equal economy on advanced price of produce, will bring the same result. To say that we change our sys-

South. There society puts on the complex.o. of the black, the preponderance being at least four to one in favor of the black. In the Southern States alone the preponderance is two to one in favor of the white. In the whole country the preponderance is eight to one. Here, too, the superior intelligence of the dominant race, as well as the necessity of labor to life, affords a controlling influence. Here society must put on the complexion of the white. This means labor, work, and obedience, in the long

be results, therefore, following West India emancipation are by no means such as must necessarily follow emancipation in the South. Now let us recall some changes which slave Now let us recail some changes when save society itself made in the labor of the blacks. I have seen a very large house on the coast, with immensely heavy sills and timber in it, yet overy portion thereof was cut and brought out of the woods by hand. Rail fences, for miles long, were headed out by negroes. But such things had, before the war, long gone into dis-use. Man labor was not put to the discount of

Abolishing slavery necessarily makes some serious changes in the economy of labor. The free laborer refuses, perchance, to do many things which the slave would do. Many intelthings which the slave would do. Many intelligent masters refrained from making some of these very exactions. May not the black, now that he is his own master, ask as much? Negro property is certainly dear to him, and he must take care of it. Is it cold, he refuses to go into the rice ditches. Irishmen take his place. Musters make often the same substitution for their slaves. When the foolish African aborer, however, refuses the use of the hoe, sary to sea island cotton culture, he by so much maximits his old master. It is true that, for the present, hoe work

inches deep, can form some idea of what awaits us in that direction. Now, the indisposition on the part of the colored people to perform on the part of the colored people to perform toeir usual avocations with alacrity and willingness, will soon put in the hands of those who are willing, means by which one man can do the work or five. Long before the present race forget their olden habits, it will be necessary to teach them new methods of operating. For the present we want the plough largely used so as to take off all the heavy work; but, in our inexperience, we must have the work of the hoc largely combined with it. With deep carly t llage, and shallow surface work rapidly in our inexperience, we must have the work of the boe largely combined with it. With deep early tillage, and shallow surface work rapidly delivered, accompanied by such a system of manuring as will be plainly within our reach, I do not see why our lands may not be profitably used, as of yore. We have phosphate bods in all directions, as well as an endless supply of very valuable marsh grass.

Very beautiful, and which he follows up universalled and butter and tea, and dining off two dishes. In a moral point of view, his courage, his views, bis uprightness, his exquisite probity, the example he has given of self-devoion and all kinds of self-abnegation; has faith in the principles for which he

sides being possessed of some valuable local man, and so elevated that in the midst of our fertilizers peculiar to our section. We may thus with half the amount of land to the hand, out great respect.

petty civilization he cannot be approached with-out great respect.

Mr. Jeffarson Davis dined on New Year's day with his former representative at Paris, Mr. Slidell. The dinner was entirely private. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, being in mourning for

GRANT AND THE "FAT CONTRIBU-TOR."

The President Elect on Public Men.

The "Fat Contributor" telegraphs the following information to the Cincinnati Times: I have just had an interview with General Grant, and obtained some of his ideas of public men, not given in the opinions published in the New York World, which I herewith send

you.

Ben Franklin is unquestionably a rapid type-sticker, and his enterprise in collecting the latest news renders him invaluable to an almanac, but he is visionary. His theory about lightning-rods protecting houses and barns during a thunder storm is one of the most about things I ever heard of. surd things I ever heard of. Old Parr is a young man of brilliant talents and ambitions, but he ought to take better care of himself. I fear that he is hastening to an

early grave. Washington is an efficient general of militia,

Washington is an efficient general of militia, and one of our most civil engineers. Many have censured him for that little affair with his father's cherry tree, but I tbink it is time for us to bury the hatchet.

I have never seen Webster yet, though I have read his dictionary. It is not surprising to me that a man of so many words couldn't be President. consider Colonel Crockett to be our great

I consider Colonel Crockett to be care. His est American humorist, next to Tupper. His telling the coon not to shoot, he would come down out of the tree, is equal to anything I down out of the Globe. have read in the Globe.

George Francis Train is one of our most noble women. His appeals in behalf of her sex are both powerful and convincing. No one can

read her speeches without being convinced he ought to vote. Great, weeping because there are no more Worlds to conquer. What profiteth it a man though be gain the whole World and lose both his daily and weekly circulation?

I have nothing against Jeff Davis in parti-

cular, that I know of, although he kept me away from my business at Galena until it was nearly ruined—had to sell out at a sacrifice. But, no matter for that now. Let us have

peace.

I have no idea of removing "Nasby" from the postoffice. He must be a substantial addition to the revenue of the department, for his "letters", ass through every postoffice in the United States.

ed States.

Napoleon Bonaparte will probably never mingle in public affairs again, so I will say little about him. It, however, he had been elected President of the United States, and attempted to read all the petitions and applications for office that come, he would have been sent to the lunatic asylum instead of St. Helena. He and a little luck in that particular, at least. Brigham Young is a multitudinous husband and a numerous father, who has certainly done a great deal for Utab. How far he is going to

be allowed to "do" the United States remains to be seen.
"J. N." is not as crazy as he might be. am not sure but he would make a good Secre-tary of the Treasury. He is in favor of deed-ing all the land back to the Ludians, and let the Indians assume the national debt. This would certainly be an easy and rapid solution of our financial difficulties.

of our financial difficulties.

Peabody is a well meaning man, of much principle 1300 which he has realized a great deal of interest. His princely guft to the London poor, I fear, is working harm. Men who were in comfortable circumstances before that donation was made, reduced themselves to

donation was made, reduced themselves to abject beggary for the purpose of getting a portion of the legacy, thereby setting a very bad example indeed.

Dan Rice wanted to be President, and he may be yet. If he was he would sell out the public buildings, devoting the proceeds towards paying the national debt, and carry on the convergent under a carries to the music of a wards paying the national debt, and carry of the government under a canvass to the music of a band. It's hard to go back on the habits of a life time. I should be more contented if there was a tanyard back of the White House.

There is a great deal of useless talk about Morrissey's having been in the "ring." A member of Congress who isn't in some sort of

memoer of Congress who sen't in some sort of a "ring" nowadays is very rare, indeed; and there are few of those "rings" as respectable as the prize-ring. Big man have helped Mor-rissey to fortune. His clubhouse is said to be FAT CONTRIBUTOR. Yours, &c.,

RITUALISTIC TROUBLES IN ENG-LAND.

On Christmas Eve a midnight celebration was held at St. James', Brighton, England. The church was partly filled by a respectable auditory, the building itself profusely decorated with laurels, holly and flowers, many large crosses bring formed by the same. The altar was decorated with flowers, and on a side-table was the usu'l light burning, but on this occasion surmounted by a carved figure of the Infant Saviour. The usual display of embroidered dresses, &c., was exhibited by the Infant Saviour. The usual display of em-broidered dresses, &c., was exhibited by the officiating priests and choristers. The proceedings commonced with the imposing procession, during which and throughout the ension, during which and throughout the en-tire service incense was freely scattered about. In fact, notwithstanding the recent decision of the privy council, lights, incense bowings, &c., were upon the usual excessive scale. Many slightly suppressed sounds of discontent were heard throughout the service, both within and without the building, but at the com-pensement of the offerty sentences a menmencement of the offertory sentences a man at last cried out: "It is perfect bosh; I say perfect rubbish." Immediately some of the vergers, with their oaken stayes, rushed to the vergers, with their catton staves, rashed to the pew in which he was string; the priests looked aghast, and the choristers and the congregation seemed terror-stricken as the gentieman proceeded to say, when effirts were made to expel him, "I expected this; I am not afraid to repeat my words; it is all perfect rubbish; leave me alone; I will go away without heip." The vergers again attempted to take hold of him, then heaven and "It is perfect rubbish;

vergers again attempted to take hold of him, when hosagain said, "It is perfect rubbish; I came here to worship God according to the tenets of the Church of England, not of the Church of Rome! This is all mockery and rubbish, Mr. Purchas." The last wirds he uttered while crossing the church and nearing the altar. On reaching the first (inner) doors of the building, two or three over-earnest vergers rather pushed him into the outer lobby and thence into the street. The service was then resumed, though the voice of the officiator was very tremulous, and sidelong glances were taken by those in the citorr at very murmuring sound from without. Many every murmuring sound from without. Many persons immediately left the building; some ten or a dozen only remaining to partake of the Holy Communion, in the celebration of the Holy Communion, in the cerebration of which excessive bowings, lightings and incensings were most freely indulged in. The congregation separated about one o'clock, but owing to a detachment of police that were stationed without the crowd officed no persistences. sonal violence to them as they dispersed.

THE BRITISH YACHT CAMBRIA.—This fast THE BRITISH YACHT CAMBRIA.—This fast sailing craft, owned by Mr. Astbury, which is coming ever to the United States to compele with American yachts for the possession of the cap won by the America, in 1951, is a new vissel, and was built by Rutsey, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, and was lannehed in 1868. Her length is 88 feet; beam 20 feet 8 inches. She has a most irregular sheer, springing up suddenly forward and aft, something after the siyle of a Dutch eadliott. Her head-knee is very short Dutch calliott. Her head-knee is very short and appears stusted in growth. She has the ordinary racing bow, though rather mo hollow than usual. The foremast is we ordinary racing bow, though rather more hollow than usual. The foremast is well att and the mainmast well forward—too close together, perhaps, to look well but spreading an immense area of canvas. She has about twenty-sight tons of lead ballast run and boltod into her, and about fitty tons of pig bailast. Her draft of water is about eleven and a half feet aft and five feet forward. The (ambria, it is stated, cannot be considered a very handsome model, but her speed is unquestionable; and as the present practice is to questionable; and as the present practice is to place as much lead in the bottom of a vessel as can be stowed, and to spread as much canvas

OLIVER TWIST.

Mr. Dickens introduced "Fagin," "Bill Sykes" and "Nancy" to an English audience on the night of January 5th. In anticipation of the event every seat in the large St. James' Hall was occupied. A still more significant expression of the desire to do him honor was noticed in the effort made by the audience to be in the hall early. The papers had stated that this was Mr. Dickens' wish, and the holders of seats came early in such throngs that the entrances were badly blocked up.

The London Daily News again notices the faults of Mr. Dickens as a reader, and remarks that his qualities, both the excellent and the reverse, were observable in the new selection, which he then read in public for the first time. Perhaps we cannot do better than give the description of the News, so far as it relates particularly to the reading from "Oliver Twist,"

in full:

The character of "Fagin" he acted throughout; and except that the London "fence" had too near a resemblance to the money-lender of the Rialto, acted most admirably. The benevolent young lady and her guardian were by no means so completely individualized; and even "Nancy" herself, fallen, degraded, brutalized, but with still one spark of human feeling, with one redeeming quality—her love for "Bill," and the hope that she may rescue him as well as herself from their life of crime, and save them both from its inevitable consequences—scarcely had justice done to her. Mr. Dickens seemed afraid to display the full force of her passionate, half savage, but still woman's nature. In the portrayal of the vulgar, suspicious, and cringing charity boy, "Noah Claypole," he was more successful; and there was no want of ruffianism, of thorough, coarse, reckless brutality, in the picture which he preno want of ruffianism, of thorough, coarse, reckless brutality, in the picture which he presented of "Bill Sykes." The best parts of the reading were undoubtedly the interview between "Sykes" and "Fagin," where the Jew discloses "Nancy's" treachery, and urges—suggesting only, but certainly urges—his confederate to her murder, the description of that cruel and cowardly deed, and the passage which records the death of the burglar. hanged in a noose of his own making. Mr. Dickens had evidently reserved himself a good deal in the earlier part of the reading, and worked up to the clumax so skilfully and effectively as to to the climax so skilfully and effectively as to bring down the house. The applause was so loud and continuous that he was compelled to return to the platform and bow his acknowl-

Shipping.

AND OTHER NORTHWESTEMN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Seriew Steamship PALCON, JESSE
D. Honsey Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Tuesnay, the 26th of
January, at Four o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Whaves.
Philadelphia Freights delivered promptly via
"Baltimore. Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad."

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

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THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES A DGER, I OCKWOOD Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Tuesday, the 35-through Bills of Lading given to Boston and Providence, R. I.

per cent. For Freight and Passage, having splendid cabin

commodations, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Gerner Adger's Wharf and E at Bay (Up Stairs).

The steamship MANHATTAN will follow ATURDAY, the 30th instant, at — o'clock.

January 26

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. CnowELL, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf ry 28th, at Four o'clock. RAVENEL & CO. January 22

THE FIRST-OLASS IRON STEAM-SHIP STATIRA, capacity 1800 bales cotton, ROBERT T. WAY COMMAND-er, is now receiving Freight, and will sail on 26th instant.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BE-

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE.

mander, is now on her passage this port from Liverpool direct, and is expected arrive on or about the 16th instant, to sail hence is Liverpool on first February. For Freight or Passage apply to ROUERT MURE & CO.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO PLORIDA, AIKEN CHARLESTON EN ROU FE TO FLORIDA, AIREN
And other places, should not fai
to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONS, CLAREIS, CHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Lincheous.

BY Send for a catalogue.
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
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No. 275 King street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain, Charleston, S. C.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

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THROUGH LIN... TO
CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RB
DUCED RATES!
SIEAMERS OF THE ABOYS
included by the standard of the second of the secon

are the Company's restricted information spy; at the COMPANY's TUKEY OFFICE, on the what loot of Canal-street, North River, New York, March 14 lyr F. R. CABY, Agent,

at this point ever, Wetnesday, leaving savannah at this point ever, Wetnesday, leaving savannah at Nino a. M. anl on her return trip will touch there on Saturday Afternoon, arriving buck at Savannah on Sanday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. November 24

CONNECTING WITH

CONNECTING WITH

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND
CONNECTIONS FOR ALL PUINTS IN
FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captain Fenn Pece. II''
leave Charleston on Moy Day and Hunsabay Monninos at Eight o'clock, and Friday
Apperson at Two o'clock, touching at Edisto on
Inunaday trip from Charleston, at Eleven a. M.,
and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., Saturdays, on return trip.

turn trip.

The steamer will touch at Bluff on and Chicolm's,
each way, every two weeks, commencing with trip
of January 21st.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGUSON,
wharf.

- Shipping.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR NEW YORK—MERCHANTS' LINE. THE REGULAR FIRST-CLASS SCHOON-ER ROBERT CALDWELL, McComman Master, having large portion cargo engaged and going on board, wants a few hundred bales cotton or light freight to fill up and sail prompt-ly. WILLIAM ROADH & CO.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE.

FOR BOSTON.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS DANISH BARK KAMMA FONDER, Knoon Master, having part of cargo engaged, will have displach. For Freight engagements apply to WILLE & CHISOLM, January 8 1mo North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

For freight engagements, apply to

January 5 STRLET BROTHERS & CO. FOR LIVERPOOL.

For balance freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,
December 21 North Atlantic Wharf FOR GEORGETOWN,

Apply to January 26

THE STEAMER ST. HIS IT Captain JAMES G. RUMLET, will receive Freight THIS DAY and leave TO-MORROW MORNING, at 2 o'clock, and Edisto FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past 3 o'clock.

t half-past 3 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
JOHN H. MURBAY, The steamer leaves again Monnar Monning, at 1 o'clock, and Edisto same day at 3 o'clock, P. M. January 26

above 10-Molkow (Wednesday) assamt, at 6 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Georgetown on FRIDAY MORNING, 29th Instant.
Freight for Landings on the Peedee River will be transferred to Steamer GEN. MANIGAUIT, at

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
DICTATOR, Captain CHAR WILLEY,
all from Charleston every Juesday Evening, at THE FIRST-CASS STEAR E. E. DICTATOR, Captain CHAS. WILLEY, will sail from Charleston ever; Tuesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.

T. McNelly, will rail from Charleston every Saturday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with itself of Cock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savaunah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Bailroad at Fernandina for Cocker Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Colsucha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes, Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durham.

All freight payable on the wharf.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at rish and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Altantie Wharf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and staterooms. Steamer City Point will touch at St. Mary's, Ge o.

NORTH, STEELE & WARDELL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERY, &c., &c., No. 167 Meeting-street,

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* ACCOUNTANT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 16 Broad-street.

JUSTING ACCOUNTS of Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTATG their BOOKS, either in part or whole, &c. F. H. TRENHOLM.

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SHAVING AND HAIR-CUTTING,

BY W. E. MARSHALL,

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· FACTOR COMMISSION MERCHANT

ACCOMMODATION WHARF,

WILLIS & CHISOLM.

SION MERCHANT.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCES, BONDS, SE-CURIFIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ATTENDED TO.

CHARLE-TON, S. C.

General JAMES CONNER, T. R. WARING, Erg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MBWS.

The late General Stephen Elliott succeeded in producing as high as four bales of cotton to the hand on Paris Island. This cotton if raised from the Fripp seed would have sold at thirty-five cents per pound in gold, which would be equal to four hundred and twenty dollars to the hand. And this result was accomplished with not more than one plough to five hands, if so much. There is another instance in which six hundred pounds of cotton was raised to the hand, when thee was but one plough to ten hands, and this cotton was worth

much as three bales per hand, of cotton, worth forty-five cents per pound, and made forty

successful.

Mr. Mungeon began with nothing. Mr. Jas. Kuk did the same. Captain Abraham Hugue-nin began with a property by no means large. He was a most accomplished planter in its every sense, lived in great affluence, and died.

neans before the war.
I might go on recounting name after name, and cro, after crop, but I have said enough to prove that before the war seacoast planters could and did make handsome fortunes.

tem of labor is not to say it is lost.

Nor do I fear the numerical superiority of
the colored people; and, to my mind, Bishop
Butler's illustration of the island on which there were ten men and teu thousand fierca wild beasts is, in this connection, very striking. There, he says, the preponderance of men over There, he says, the preponderance of men over brute lorce may be so great as to counterbal-ance the gift of intellect, and the wild beasts eat the men. But perchance if there were as many as fitty men, the gift of intellect would set at naught, the numerical preponderance of the beasts and destroy them. I have been set at naught the numerical preponderance of the beasts and destroy them. I have been more than once reminded of this illustration

more than once reminded of this interaction in comparing the condition of the South with the emancipated colonies of the West Indies. The tremendous preponderance of the blacks in those islands makes the condition of things altogether different from what it is in the South. There society puts on the complexion of the likely the preponderance being at least

means labor, work, and obedience, in the long

substituting it for that of beasts of burthen.

It is true that for the present, hoe work seems to be more or less necessary in the cultivation of long staple cotton; but it will not be long before we shall learn a system of ploughing adapted to our wants. Ploughing, even when best understood is in its infancy. He who watches the atcam plough at work, across the water, carrying five farrows fifteen inches deep, can form some idea of what awaits us in that direction.

and a constantly improving system of manur-ing, reach even with the short staple equally lucrative results. In order to restore our section we must surround ourselves with stock of all kinds. This must be made a specialty, and regular stock-mindors be employed. A country which can sustain droves of cattle and regular stock-minders be employed. A country which can sustain droves of cattle through the winter without assistance from man surely affords a proper field for stock raising. The idea that they cannot be kept on account of vazabond freedmen is fallacious. Make the business one of importance and it will take care of itself. I know several parties on the coast who have stocks of cartie our reach as soon as we have a little money

We come to market in debt, and our crops are pressed into use at a ruinous figure. are pressed into use at a running size. We come to town, and factors talk to us often as if we were children just awake, and did not see further than the boundaries of our plantation. And because we can't make crops in a tub of water, we are told that a man attempting to plant "see a islands" is fit for the asylum. One

confusing and annoying.

By adverse seasons and incidental but not necessary circumstances connected with them, we have lost money in the sea island business. Straight way conclusions are drawn, which, ed in plain language, run thus : when expressed in plain language, run thus:
"It will rain in continued torrents every year
hereafter. The gulf stream has recoded a hundred miles. The caterpillars will come every

ear worse and worse. We do not know what the year may bring forth, but it seems unlikely that seasons that have not occurred before for fitty years should repeat themselves continually. We have not sufficient data to soy that the caterpillars will come every year. As to the labor question, success will solve it here just as it has done in the upland regions to a greater or less degree, the upland regions to a greater or less depressaceording to circumstances. Success will oust squatters by taking up the lands. It will afford ready capital for future operations. It will regulate affairs by the sure momentum of property values. It will challenge the protection of law; make law and mend it; soize and the law tablet to the performance. Success means hold it to its performance. Success means power, and power means a capacity at least to power, and power means a capacity at teast to provide for its own wants. Men are stunned just now by the tremendous changes hurried over civilization. Liberty looks foolish, with a black cap pulled over her eyes. But the South is a big country, with big interests. It de-mands law and obedience to law, and will in

mands law and obedience to law, and will in the long run have it, despite the folly of South-ern politicians, the grimaces and trickery of all civilized and uncivilized scamps. Things will climb up to the demands of necessity, and Southerner, Yankee and African, each under his own viue, will find it common sense in the end to take care of the best interests of society against all and any who continue its injury for their own personal aggrandizement. Surely, very surely.

The arrival of the Hon. Jefferson Davis in Paris has been announced. A Paris letter says: "Mr. Davis, with his wife, came almost unheralded on New Year's Eve, and the next day they were met by your correspondent, walking quietly along the Champs Elysees, and entirely unnoticed or unknown by the hundreds of thousands of persons who were promenading that magnificent avenue. Although Mr. and Mrs. Davis were stopping at the Grand Ho are under the direct charge of Colonel Dudley Mann, who, as is well known, has taken up his permanent residence in Paris since the close of the struggle upon the American continent. President Davis looks much older and more careworn than when your correspondent last saw him in the hey-day of the Southern Confederacy, but his spirits are better than one would suppose. He speaks calmly and dispassionately of affairs upon your side of the water, but sees no light ahead for his 'own people,' while he thinks the North is basking in a sunlight of prosperity altogether artificial, and which, like the splendid brilliancy thrown for a moment upon the closing scene of a grand the-

atrical spectacle, is destined to end in darkness only the more apparent from the contrast so ecently exhibited." The Gaulois, one of the leading opposition papers of Paris, comes out with the following spirited sketch of the distinguished exile, his

character, antecedents, and above all his digni-

fied bearing in adversity :

Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is in Paris with his wife, v hose heroism has been equal to her hard fate. He has come here to find a retreat for his children, who have been left temporarily in England. There is nothing more simple than this man, tempered like our fathers of '93, and who like them suddenly hurled over the Southern States

as many armies as the French Republic, at its birth, opposed to all Burope in coalition.

Jenerson Davis is tall, slender, upright; his chest is expansive, and his bust supports a splendid head attached to broad shoulders by a short need.
The forehead is ample, its lines sharply de-The forenead is ample, its lines sharply defined by masses of gray hair, and slightly rounded; beneath it are eyes of clear blue, very sweet in expression, and observant, and reflecting deep inner thoughts and reveries. The figure is spare; the cheek bones are projecting and the cheeks sunken; the nose is aquiline, like an eagle's beak; the mouth is very large and expressive of benevolence, swectness and resolution; the chin is long. The general impression conveyed by such a physiognomy is that of a meditative and kindly man. But if it that of a meditative and kindly man. But if it does not promise, in Jefferson Davis' case, a hope of happier days, and of the realization of his grand designs, it reveals the firm belief of this cutzen of the world in the judgment of

the men of his time, and of a posterity daily becoming less prejudiced and more favorable Jefferson Davis speaks softly, and his features relax when he samles. He is slow in expressing binaself in our language, into which he is continually introducing parases in his

He has remained fuithful to slavery as a principle, but modified, as he always held it. He concedes rights to that black race which that prove that it is born to enjoy them, and fit to comprehend them; but in his heart he is persuaded that the African race and the Cancasian race can never assimilate. Besides, the extreme violence with which the demands of the auti-slavery party were put forward, the effect of which was the instantaneous rum of the Southerners, counted for a great deal in the opposition of the latter.

Here Jefferson Davis enjoys liberally the exhibitions which Paris offers, which he finds very beautiful, and which he follows up unweariedly all day long. As to what concerns

can be stowed, and to spread as much carvas as possible on the spars, wealthy owners, like Mr. Ashbury, spare no expense to secure their success by these means. Notwithstanding the advantages the Cambria possesses over many yachts, it is asserted that she cannot be considered the best representative that England can produce to compete for the "all-nations ene." of self-devotion and all kinds of self-abucgation; his faith in the principles for which him searchest

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMOBE, PHILADEL-PHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO. AND OTHER NORTHWESIERN CITIES.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

Insurance can be obtained on these steamers at

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

ill sail on 26th instant.

For freight engagements, apply to

WM. C. BEE & CO.

THE FIRST CLASS AND POPULAR Iron Steamship "GOLDEN HORN." BARRY C. MGBEATH Commander, is now on her passed to

Boyce's Wharf.

Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street
New York.

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA. THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain Changes Witter, will touch

INLAND ROUTE. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.
CHARLESION AND SAVANNAH SIZAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORT AND HILTON
HEAD,

THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER S. & E. CORSON, Brown, having portion cargo engaged, will load with dispatch. For engagements, apply to

January 25 WILLIAM BOACH & CO.

THE FINE SCHOONEB ANNIE E.
GLOVER, having greater part of her cargo
engaged and going on board, will load with
dispatch for the above port...
For Freight engagements, apply to
Jacuary 22
T. TUPPER & SONS.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARK LIZZIS H.,
SPEING, Master, having about two-thirds.
of her cargo engaged and going on board,
will have dispatch for the above port.

THE FIRST OLASS BRITISH BARQUE
W. G. PUTNAM, RICKARD Master, having
a large part of her cargo engaged, will load
with dispatch.

CHERAW, BUCK'S LOWER MILL, ON THE WACCAMAW RIVER, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE
PEEDEE RIVER.

THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPI.

C. C. WHITE, is receiving Freight at
Accommodation wharf, and will leave on FRIDAY
MORNING, the 20th instant, at Seven o'clock.

Apply to
JOHN FERGUSON.
January 26

FOR EDISTO, RO'KVILLE, HUTCHIN-SON AND FERWICK ISLANDS, AND WAY LANDINGS. THE STEAMER ST. HELENA,

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. AND LANDINGS ON THE PEEDER RIVER.
THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
ISAAO DAVIS, will receive Freight
THIS DAY at South Commercial Wharf, and leave as
above To-Morrow (wednesday) Morning, 27th in-

and Freight prepaid.

All Freight prepaid.

No Freight received after sunset.

SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,

January 26

No. 1 Boyce's wharf.

Business Cards.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS,

C. C. NORTH. A. W. WARDELL, JR. January 25 JOHN D. ALEXANDER,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN AD-

MINER, SHIPPER AND DEALER South Carolina Native Bone Phosphate January 11

AT THE BROAD-STREET BARBER SALOON, No. 31 (UP STAIRS).

Charleston, S. C.
P. Gadsden Hasell. 6mos September 21

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES. ATLANITO WHARF, Charleston, S. C. E.WILI.IS..... A. R. CHISOLM.

J. T. HUMPHREYS, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-

No. 27 BROAD-STREET,

REFERENCES. Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Peq.,

the authorities for the statements which I make.

again over \$400 to the hand.

at a trifle under a bale to the acre.

Masters make often the same substitunders the free use of the plough acces-

will take care of itself. I know several parties on the coast who have stocks of cattle and who have kept them without material loss. In other cases there had been severaloss. If there is any kind of law at all, severs loss. If there is any kind of law at al, even pretended law, it must be the means of controlling this matter where many par-ties become largely interested therein. It is certainly within control. All these things now riduculed as impossibilities are plainly within to spare from annual expenses. As soon as this occurs we have the matter in our own hauds, and it will be our own fault if we make hands, and it will be our own fault if we make not rapid progress in the right direction. As long as we have to borrow money for our annual expenses our specialty must be cotton or some other very marketable crop. When we escape this necessity we are our own masters. Without our own money to carry on our operations we work to the greatest disadvantage in every way; ec momy, therefore, is the very corner-stone of all future success. If we could borrow thousands this would be our policy.

actor says, you must plant common cotton. Another factor tells us that "extra fine" is the thing. This is always so with people who have to be helped by others, but it is none the less

do not know what the year may bring

MR. DAVIS IN PARIS.

A Frenchman's Pen and Ink Sketch of

the Confederate Ex-President.